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*Contributions to Academical Statistics*, by PROFESSOR  
POWELL, F.R.S.,

[Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association at Swansea, 10th  
August, 1848.]

THE annexed table of matriculations, examinations, degrees, and honours, in the University of Oxford, is a continuation of similar ones given in former reports of the Association, (1839, *Sect. Proceedings* p. 119, and 1842, ditto 100.) It differs from them only in the omission of the columns containing the *degrees*, from which, as being merely formal, no material conclusions can be derived; and in the insertion of the examinations for *each half year*, with a separate column of the number of those who *did not pass*: unfortunately no record exists by which can be ascertained the proportion of those who were *rejected*, and those who from various causes (as illness, &c.), voluntarily *withdrew*. The general results are very nearly the same as in former instances.

Year.	Matri- culated.	Candidates for Examination for B.A.	Total passed.	With- drawn or Re- jected.	Obtained Honours.			With- out Ho- nours.
					Clas- sical.	Mathe- matical.	Both.	
1842	379	{ Easter 215	154	59	51	14	10	99
		{ Michs. 202	137	65	41	13	6	89
1843	390	{ E. . 217	159	58	47	11	7	108
		{ M. 192	149	43	51	11	5	92
1844	398	{ E. 206	150	56	43	11	5	101
		{ M. 202	144	58	36	15	4	97
1845	438	{ E. 219	167	52	46	19	10	112
		{ M. 179	131	48	38	17	6	82
1846	411	{ E. 197	142	55	46	14	6	88
		{ M. 187	140	47	53	8	2	81
1847	406	{ E. 186	152	34	49	18	9	94
		{ M. 146	136	10	42	11	6	89
Yearly mean }	402·8	— 393	293·5	100·5	82	27	12·6	194

*Moral and Educational Statistics of England and Wales.*

By JOSEPH FLETCHER, Esq., *Hon. Sec., Statistical Society of London.*

[Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association at Swansea,  
14th August, 1846.]

FOR any statistical evidence which has yet been adduced, the *relative* proportions of ignorance and of instruction to be found amongst those brought before the criminal tribunals of their country may be the same that exist among the population at large; and the mere *positive* excess of ignorance *within* the gaols if the same exist without their walls, affords no evidence whatever in favour of the moral effects of "education as defined in the criminal returns. By comparing the proportion of the population in gaol with the proportion unable to write in each district, one with another, we have arrived, however, at a statistical proof of the immediate connexion between the proportion of instruction and of criminal offences\*. This one fact does but awaken our desire for further analysis, to detect, then, how this superior amount of instruc-

\* *Journal of the Statistical Society*, vol. x., p. 193.